NEARER STILL, AND NEARER

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[*The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.*]

Notes and News.

Commons and Country With Us.

Women's Suffrage is bound to become law. The Representation of the People Bill has the hearty support of the nation and of Parliament; and from the cheers which went up from the House of Commons last Tuesday and Wednesday whenever the subject of Women's Suffrage was mentioned, it was clear that no part of the Bill has a more vital, genuine backing in the House than this great human reform for which our National Union has so long striven. Opposition will still be displayed by the die-slows and the backwards-men, but the number of these adversaries is small, and their opposition in many cases is grounded less on dislike of Women's Suffrage than on their fear of a strong democracy. The Second Reading was carried by 329 to 40. A descriptive report of the debate will be found on page 74.

Half a Century.

"I rise, sir, to propose an extension of the Suffrage which can excite no party or class feeling in this House; which can give no umbrage to the keenest assertor of the claims either of property or of numbers; an extension which has not the smallest tendency to disturb what we have heard so much about lately, the balance of political power; which cannot afflict the most timid alarmist with revolutionary terrors, or offend the most jealous democrat as an infringement of popular rights, or a privilege granted to one class of society at the expense of another."

Thus, in a sentence that really *was* a sentence, Mr. John Stuart Mill rose to address Mr. Speaker fifty years ago last Sunday. And on that May 20th, 1867, he was moving the first Women's Suffrage amendment to a bill in the House of Commons. Then, as now, the measure before Parliament was styled the "Representation of the People Bill." Its title said that which was not true, for the Bill did not attempt to represent the people. Mr. Mill expressed himself throughout with the extremity of moderation (for moderation can be extreme), and avoided making an attack upon the obstructive enemy. He called the attention of the gentlemen before him to the fact that "a silent domestic revolution" had been accomplished by which women had become men's companions. He remarked that "the man no longer gives his spare hours to violent exercises and boisterous conviviality with male associates; the two sexes now pass their lives together; the women of a man's family are his habitual society; the wife is his chief associate, his most confidential friend, and often his most trusted adviser." The domestic revolution in the homes of these gentlemen had probably not gone so far as Mr. Mill was courteous enough to suggest. By 196 to 73 the amendment was thrown out. Among the 73 was Mr. Henry Fawcett.

Revolutions economic, revolutions dynastic, revolutions human and universal have taken place since then. What the inspiration of a few great women began has only been fulfilled by the sheer toil, resolution and sacrifices of thousands of women in every station. For these reasons a Women's Suffrage amendment need never be moved again. Women's Suffrage is *in* the Representation of the People Bill of 1917.

Antis in the Referendum Bog.

Perceiving that they are not doing well at Westminster, and that they are likely to be defeated, the Antis would fain seek a new battlefield. They begin to advocate the Referendum. Let us consider what this means. Supposing so serious a Constitutional novelty could be introduced with the necessary speed, how do the Anti-Suffragists propose that the Referendum should be worked? Whose consent to the enfranchisement of women under the terms of the present Bill do they propose to ask? The consent of the old electorate? Then the old electorate, if capable of expressing the will of the whole nation, needs no changing. But the House of Commons is already in process of changing the electorate, and will probably have changed it considerably by the time the Antis could put their Referendum into operation.

Do the Antis, then, propose to address their Referendum to the new male electorate as created by the Bill? This would imply that Parliament has power to creat new voters if they are men, but not if the voters are women. Do they mean that Parliament exceeds its powers when it legislates for women, even if it legislates to give them a voice in future legislation? This is strange Anti-Suffragist doctrine.

Or—further possibility—are the Antis minded to address their Referendum to women? If so, they are admitting that women have a right greater than any yet conceded to the present male electorate—namely, the right to express a valid opinion upon a single great constitutional question, and not merely to elect Mr. A. or Mr. B., and leave him to help to decide political problems. If the Antis seriously seek refuge in the Referendum, they will find themselves sinking in a dangerous morass.

The Bars of the Cage.

The demand for the removal of the "grille" meets with enthusiastic support from all quarters. Two memorials have already been drafted, one of which has been signed by representative women in various departments of work. The second, presented "to all Members of the House of Commons," has been signed by about 250 ladies who are wives of those members. "We notice with deep interest," so runs the appeal, "that your honourable House has had before it a proposal for the removal of the grille from the front of the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. We do not wish to attach undue importance to so purely domestic a proposal, nor to attribute to any serious principle a custom which is merely a survival of a more picturesque age; but we beg you to remember, in your

further deliberations, that it is a very uncomfortable thing to have to sit in a gallery from which little can be heard and still less seen." The wives of M.P.s add, in flattering terms: "We feel this the more acutely because we are assured that the interest of these debates, which we cannot hear, far surpasses that of any other legislative assembly in the civilised world."

Among the long list of signatories we find the names of Mrs. Acland, Mrs. Alden, M.D., Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Mrs. Crooks, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Lloyd George, Lady Gwendolen Guinness, Mrs. Gulland, Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth, Mrs. R. L. Harmsworth, Mrs. Jacobsen, Mrs. Lees-Smith, Mrs. Butler Lloyd, Lady Meux, Lady Mond, Lady Beatrice Pretyman, Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, Mrs. Rowntree, Lady Runciman, Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mrs. Herbert Samuel, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Steel-Maitland, Mrs. Tennant, Lady Dorothy Wood, Mrs. Worthington-Evans, Mrs. Mackinnon Wood, Lady Younger, and Lady Yoxall.

Humiliating Ordeals.

In their eagerness to stamp out hidden diseases, many persons forget how important it is to increase the self-respect of women. The self-respect of men is seldom violated, but the dignity of women is frequently ignored. Commander Wedgwood and Mr. Anderson, in the House of Commons last week, properly drew attention to the case of two women—one the wife of a soldier with a two-months-old baby, and the other her girl friend, who were arrested without evidence, sent to Holloway Prison, and there, at the request of Brentford Magistrates, were medically examined to discover whether they were suffering from venereal disease. They were found to be free from disease, and the charge on which they were imprisoned was dismissed. The Home Secretary expressed regret that the magistrates should have asked for such an examination to be made. The incident shows, among other things, how great is the need for women magistrates.

Representation of the People Bill.

Women's Suffrage in 1917 Great Reform Bill.

Second Reading Debate.

(*By Our Parliamentary Representative.*)

The debate in the House of Commons on the Second Reading of the Representation of the People Bill took place on May 22nd and 23rd. Regarded from every point of view, the discussion was one of remarkable interest. The House found itself, for the first time in its history, seriously considering how the whole people—women as well as men—might be able to obtain real Parliamentary representation.

The Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, to whom the Government has entrusted the conduct of the Bill, asked for a Second Reading, and at once made clear how many persons the measure would add to the electorate. The new male electors would be 2 millions; adding these to the men already registered, there would be about 10½ million male voters.

The number of women voters he estimated at 6 millions, of whom 5 millions would qualify as the wives of men on the local government register. The entire electorate of men and women would therefore amount to some 16½ million persons, or nearly twice as many as the largest electorate we have hitherto had. Bearing in mind that the total population of the United Kingdom is about 45½ millions (as Sir William Bull afterwards reminded the House), it does not seem extravagant that less than half of them should have a voice at election times. Sir George Cave said with regard to Women's Suffrage: "On this question I have no palinode to write, for I have always been in favour of some measure of Woman Suffrage." He asked certain of his hearers whether it was possible for them, after calling on women for so large a contribution to the work of carrying on the war, and receiving so splendid a response, to refuse to women a voice in moulding the future of their country.

The Vote for Women at the Front.

An excellent provision of the Bill explained in this opening speech is that the "War Service Franchise," which makes special provision for electors whom the war has taken away from their homes, will not only make it easier for soldiers and sailors to vote, but will be equally applicable to Army nurses, Red Cross nurses, and to all those men and women who would otherwise lose an electoral right through their own patriotic efforts. He also touched on the local government franchise as it would be under the Bill, whereby persons would vote as occupiers only, and no longer as owners or lodgers. (This, of course, will do something to equalise the position of men and women as local electors, though the exclusion from the local franchise of most of the women who are wives of local electors will still continue.)

The Opposition.

Various versions of the opponents' amendment had appeared in the Press, but ultimately the opposition decided to revert to the plea that the electoral claims of soldiers and sailors were insufficiently met. Accordingly, Colonel Sanders was deputed to move an amendment which, while touching on the alleged unsuitability of the present time for any franchise change, threw its main weight on the ground that the Bill would not allow of "a reasonable proportion of soldiers and sailors being able to vote at the next election." The opposition offered by Colonel Sanders was not very vehement; the points made on the soldier-and-sailor argument seemed capable of receiving that favourable consideration in Committee stage which Sir Gordon Hewart promised later on behalf of the Government; and so far as the Women's Suffrage part of the question was concerned, the Colonel spoke out as a Suffragist. He had always been in favour of Women's Suffrage, held that women should have a voice in settling important economic and other questions, and only complained that the Government had not made Women's Suffrage an "essential" part of the Bill. Colonel Archer-Shee was generally "Anti," and with regard to women, had found by a referendum of his own in his constituency that the majority of women local electors did not desire a vote. Mr. Burdett-Coutts took much the same line; and Mr. Blair (who was returned for Bow and Bromley when Mr. Lansbury suddenly vacated that seat) complained that he and another Anti-Suffragist M.P. had been unable to get their letters inserted in *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph*, which had latterly given strong support to the women's cause.

Lord Hugh Cecil, though, of course, a friend to Women's Suffrage, had applied his lively brain to the discovery of anomalies in the Bill, made amusing havoc of the Proportional Representation clause in particular, and poked a good deal of easy fun at the age-limit for the woman voter. Sir Henry Craik expressed his general "Anti-ism," but promised that if the House and the country turned favourably towards this proposal he should consider that it was the duty of himself and others no longer to fight the point, but cordially to seek the best arrangement for carrying it into effect.

On Our Side.

Speakers in favour of Women's Suffrage were numerous. They included on Tuesday Sir John Simon, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mr. Cochrane in a maiden speech, and Sir William Bull, who gave some very useful figures to show how small was the proportion of voters to the total population under any of the former Franchise Bills which were considered epoch-making in their day. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald took the line that women's need of the vote and claim to it had been every whit as great in the years before the war when labour questions were serious, as it was now; and he felt that to keep the franchise to its old small proportions would be almost to court an outbreak of feeling on the part of the workers after the war. He showed himself to be very strongly opposed to Proportional Representation; but, as Mr. Aneurin Williams reminded him when giving a forcible defence of the system, he was in this an exception to the Labour Party as a whole, which was supporting the change.

TO SUFFRAGISTS!

Order "The Common Cause" of June 8th.

Our special number of June 8th will be of great interest to all workers in the Women's Franchise Movement. It will be a record and appreciation of the work of one who has contributed in exceptional measure to the success of our "Common Cause"—the Parliamentary Vote for Women.

Mr. Dickinson's Useful Speech.

On Wednesday there was a vivid contrast between the thinness of the House during the afternoon and the gradually thickening crowd and growing excitement as the evening wore on towards the hour for voting. Mr. Herbert Samuel rubbed in the truth that a Franchise Bill could not be carried unless it dealt with the question of Women's Suffrage as well as with the giving of the vote to soldiers and sailors. A North of Ireland Unionist, Captain O'Neill, held that members of his party ought to support the Bill. Sir Frederick Banbury, as a matter of course, expressed his opposition. So, too, did Mr. Nield, who appeared to think that Parliament could proceed without any real divisions of thought or opinion on important matters so long as the war lasted—however prolonged that period might be. Sir George Reid took a somewhat similar line, regardless of the truly democratic franchise to which his Australian experiences have accustomed him. Altogether the opposition put forth all its speaking strength, and talked as vehemently as possible to make up for paucity of numbers.

One of the most serviceable speeches was delivered by a Suffragist member of the Conference, Mr. Dickinson, K.C., who has made a real study of Franchise problems. He pointed out candidly to Sir George Cave that the Government's draughtsman had not fully interpreted the intentions of the Conference in two or three points. He was not sure that the Bill made provision for carrying out the intention of the Conference that M.A. graduates of the newer Universities should have a University vote. The Conference had not intended specifically to deprive lodgers, as such, of their local vote. But of more consequence than either of these matters was the question of the franchise for soldiers and sailors. He, and he believed his colleagues on the Speaker's Conference had wished to give the Parliamentary vote to soldiers and sailors as such, from the moment that they joined His Majesty's Forces, whether in peace or war, and whether those persons were at home or abroad. This declaration produced a considerable effect upon opinion in the House, and served to deprive the opposition of almost all its arguments on this matter. Mr. Dickinson expressed gratitude to the Government for putting the Women's Suffrage clause into the Bill. Suffragists had been in the past, he would not say jockeyed, but disappointed by the various difficulties raised in the House. There would now be an opportunity for testing the feeling of the House on this question, and when the Women's Suffrage clause was brought forward, he hoped that the House would put an end to what in his opinion had been "a crying injustice, namely, the total disfranchisement of woman for Parliamentary purposes throughout the country."

Progressives of all Parties.

A manly and far-sighted consideration of the subject was offered by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, who held that never in the history of this country was it more important than now that the Government should be broad-based upon the people's will. He reminded members of his party of the attention which Mr. Disraeli drew to first principles. He held that the future of his own party (the Unionists) depended upon a cordial alliance with the forces of democracy, and he hinted not obscurely that the party would do itself a lasting injury if it became associated in the public mind with reactionary tendencies. To the claims of women to representation, he paid generous testimony, not basing those claims solely upon war sacrifices, but pointing out that they were grounded on the greatest of religious and social principles. Other supporters of the Bill were Mr. George Thorne, who made an excellent speech, Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Harry Hope, and Sir Ryland Adkins, who assured the House that on the Conference no political party had been swallowed up by any other.

The Apostle of the Antis.

The most dramatic hour came at the end, when up stood Mr. Arnold Ward to express his utter, stiff detestation of a Bill containing Women's Suffrage. Whether he had any other feeling save this bitter sterile hatred of allowing the women of his own country to vote about their country's affairs, did not appear. Anti-Suffragism overbore all other interests. Still, he was conscious of the fact that to other minds than his own the Bill in general commended itself, and he manifestly hesitated to vote against a measure which was going to be popular. So he cleared the ground by declaring that Women's Suffrage ought to have been embodied in a quite separate Bill. But it was mixed up in a general Franchise Bill; and on this Second Reading division he should abstain from voting. But he asked the Government, did they intend to go on with the Bill if the Women's Suffrage clause were thrown out? He read with all due solemnity a resolution passed that very day by the Committee of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, in which the proposal was made that in the event of Women's Suffrage being carried by Parliament, it should not become law until it had been ratified by means of a Referendum. He knew that people would want to know to whom that Referendum was to be addressed. Well, he was not going to offer an answer on that occasion (at which a laugh ran through the House), but all he could say was that, even if Women's Suffrage ever should become the law of the land, dreadful things would still happen, because for years suspicion and resentment must dog the footsteps of the enfranchised women, and whenever any unpopular measure or thing was passed or done, it would be traced to the influence of the female voters. He also suggested that if the Women's Suffrage clause were carried, he and his patriotic little company would do their utmost that every other line of the measure should be "torpedoed and destroyed."

A Triumphant Ending.

Meantime, the members were crowding into the House, for the end was near. Mr. Walter Long wound up the debate on behalf of the Government, and was full of sparkle, geniality, and real feeling. To the terrible threat of Mr. Arnold Ward he paid little heed; he was genially amused. To the specific question about the attitude of the Government towards the Women's Suffrage part of the Bill, he replied by repeating the statements made by the Prime Minister and Sir George Cave, that Women's Suffrage, like Proportional Representation, would be left "open to the judgment of the House." But the Government was not going to consider favourably the Antis' proposal for a Referendum of any sort. He turned in friendly mood to the critics of the Bill, and thanked them for the kindly way in which their suggestions had for the most part been offered. He saw no reason why the Committee stage should take more than six weeks, and less might suffice. He begged members to get this question settled, so that when peace came, Parliament might be able to give the Government of the day strength for all the difficulties that would lie before them.

Then came the Division: For the Bill and against the Amendment, 329; opposition, 40—majority for the Second Reading, 289. Since the last vote on March 28th, the majority had increased by 10, and the minority had diminished by 12.

THE WAR AND WOMEN'S WORK.

The women of the two hemispheres specialise very differently. Russia mobilises its women doctors, America its nurses. The detachment of sixty-five highly qualified American nurses, who have come over for service at the front, will do much to cheer their fellow-members of the profession among the Allies. France, Belgium, and Italy are all improving their nursing services.

In England the war drives women into new employments almost daily, from taxi-driving to acting as special constables. America is before us in having a woman member of one of its Houses of Parliament, as well as Women's Suffrage in many of its States. It looks as though we might be before America in having a complete system of national Women's Suffrage.

COUNTER AND WORK-ROOM GIRLS.

Shop assistants have their own paper, and an ever-growing trade union—the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks. They have improved their position considerably during the last few years, gaining better salaries, more free time, and more personal liberty. But the general scale of salaries remains low, and especially in the case of women. Yet the earnings of women who serve behind the counter are princely compared with the wages paid to the workroom girls. By the plan of singling a young woman as apprentice, and paying her at apprentices' rates long after the worker has acquired skill and experience, an immense amount of cheap labour is obtained at wages of 4s. or 5s. a week. In some of the provincial towns it is no uncommon event for a woman who has spent years in the workroom of a draper's shop to be paid no more than 10s. a week—before the Health Insurance payments were deducted.

"The Common Cause" Fund.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received	551	11	0	Mrs. F. H. Gossage ...	1	0	0
Glasgow Soc. for W.S. ...	5	0	0	Miss M. R. Courtauld ...	5	0	0
Anonymous	2	10	0				
					£565	1	0

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS THINK.

In consequence of great pressure on our space, we are only able this week to give a few points from the many interesting letters which have reached us.

Scope of the Franchise.—Miss Alice M. Buchan, Gamage Hall, Dymock, Herts, holds that "it is very desirable that the Franchise should be put upon the basis of every man and woman possessing the vote. . . . What is the use," she asks, "of accepting a timid compromise which enfranchises only four million out of fourteen million women of those women who get their own living?" Miss Buchan has seriously underestimated the number of women in Great Britain and Ireland who would obtain the vote under the provisions of the Government's Representation of the People Bill; but even were only four million women to become voters, Suffragists would rejoice greatly that the principle of sex-exclusion from the franchise had been destroyed. With regard to the possibility of establishing complete adult suffrage, Miss Buchan must remember that in time of war, and under a Coalition, citizens must be prepared either to accept compromises or to abandon the hope of achieving any part of their desire.

Food Questions.—Miss Edith M. Procter, Boscobel, Oxton, Birkenhead, sends directions given in the Queen Newspaper for the proper way of using glucose for preserving, and also encloses a recipe for making orange-marmalade. Miss E. A. Barrett, 21, Savernake Road, Hampstead, urges people not to crumble bread at table, or to leave food upon their plates. "Patriotic citizens should resolve to take only such portions as they know from experience they really require, and then make it a point of honour to clear the plate properly."

The officers of the Food Economy League, 3, Woodstock Street, Oxford Street, W., of which Lady Chance is Honorary Organiser, sends us an excellent record of their work, which they desire to expand by opening a "Publicity Bureau" in a suitable thoroughfare. The Smallholders' Union, 7, Queen Street Place, Southwark Bridge, E.C., invite the parishes of England and Wales to hold a Silver Paper Campaign by collecting the tinfoil and leadfoil used for wrapping up chocolates and certain tobaccos. The Union have lately dealt with this and other matters in a pamphlet on Parish War Societies.

Miss H. T. Henderson writes:—

"It is satisfactory to see that at last the country has awakened to the fact that the decreasing population is a grave menace. But our Ministers still appear to overlook it. It has been continually voiced by the Press that the "Separation Laws" are preventing over a million persons from re-marrying, and raising up families for the State. An Emergency Bill, annulling marriage after a separation of five to seven years has already been proposed in Parliament. This amendment would bring England into line with Scotland and the Dominions, and there is everything to show that their Marriage and Divorce Laws are much more simple and effective than ours."

Reviews.

Jus Suffragii.—The International Woman Suffrage News.

The reports from all over the world concerning Women's Suffrage published in this paper, which has the splendid right of being called the monthly organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, are especially interesting and encouraging in these days. The paper gives a wide review of the Women's Movement in all countries, whether Ally, alien, or neutral; and there is much in what is here written to gladden the hearts of Suffragists, and to give excellent cause for good faith and hope in both present and future.

Patriotic Food Economy for the Well-to-do. New and Revised Edition. April, 1917. (6d., postage 1d. 3, Woodstock Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.)

This is a book that should be welcomed in all households, for under such headings as "Faults of English Household Management," "Servants and Retrenchment," "Avoidance of Waste," "Need for Practical Knowledge of Cookery," "Aids to Efficient Management," &c., it gives a store of valuable information, together with paragraphs on the choice of recipes, fats for cooking, and all the staple foods; and also a sample week's menu, and an example of the tabular method of account-keeping.

War Flours, as an Entire Substitute for Wheat Flour. Ethel B. Clark. (W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge. 2d. net.)

This small booklet gives valuable recipes for cakes and puddings made with the four chief "war flours"—wholemeal flour, barley flour, oatmeal flour, and maize flour—and adds some hints that will be useful to all housewives and others interested in the question of food economy.

National Union of Trained Nurses, 46, Marsham Street, S.W. 1.—A syllabus of lectures on "The Beauty of Life," by Miss Constance M. Symonds, A.R.San.I., is obtainable from the office of the above Union. The lectures are intended to set before girls and women some of the more important responsibilities of sex which they ought to understand. Miss E. M. Platt, of the same Union, has designed a very clear chart of "A Day's Diet," showing by drawings the amount of each kind of food which is scientifically sufficient for an average person in accordance with the Food Controller's allowances.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.

THE LADY HUGGINS SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY.

The Scholarship is of the value of £40 a year for two years, and is awarded biennially. It is open to women holding a University Degree or its equivalent, and must be used for research work in a Sociological subject. The next award will be made in December, 1917. Further information can be obtained from the Principal, to whom applications should be sent not later than May 31st, 1917.

Items of Interest.

Women on Engineering Work.—The Ministry of Munitions is extending its plans for the employment of women on engineering work involving a considerable amount of skill.

Candidates should be between the ages of 18 and 35, not under 5 ft. 2 in. in height, and able to stand a ten hours' day if necessary.

The preliminary course of training lasts two weeks with a minimum of 36 hours a week. During this period a medical examination has to be passed. Should the worker then be found suitable, a subsistence allowance of 24s. will be made to cover the period of two weeks' preliminary training, or 30s. for the same period where she has lived over three miles from the school. She will then be transferred to an instructional centre for the advanced course, which usually lasts several weeks. During this time a subsistence allowance of 25s. a week is payable.

Upon entering the preliminary course, candidates are required to sign an agreement to enter the advanced course if found suitable, and, upon completion of their training, to work whole time in a factory anywhere in the United Kingdom, though every care is taken to place them when possible in an area convenient for them.

Candidates are required at once to enter for the preliminary course of training at Reading. Applications should be made to Herbert Maryon (Secretary), Munitions Committee, University College, Reading.

The Memorandum issued by the Women's Co-operative Guild on the National Care of Maternity is of interest as setting forth the demands of a large body of working women in this matter. These demands are thus enumerated:—

(1) The immediate creation of a Ministry of Health based on the Local Government Board, of which an essential element must be a strong Maternity department.

(2) The provision of adequate Exchequer grants, to be so disbursed as (*a*) to stimulate the work of local authorities, and (*b*) to provide a maternity allowance of 10s. a week for two weeks before and four weeks after confinement for all women below the old income-tax limit of £160.

(3) The extension of the powers of local Health Authorities so as to enable them to carry out the services described above.

(4) The appointment of Maternity Committees of Public Health Authorities made compulsory.

Welfare of Mothers.—In his report to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust on the "Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children in Ireland," Dr. E. Coey Bigger states that the chief reasons for infantile mortality are the low rate of the casual unskilled labourers' wages, want of knowledge in mothers in the care and feeding of children, and wretched housing conditions. To remedy this, he suggests the inauguration of welfare schemes, construction of working class houses in towns, investigation of the more obscure infantile diseases, and provision of facilities for treatment, provision of meals, and medical inspection for school children, and abolition of the employment in factories of girls of twelve and thirteen as half-timers.

Alternative to Communal Kitchens.—St. Pancras food traders are organising a scheme for communal feeding as an alternative to communal kitchens. It is based on the fact that every cooked food trader whose main trade is between fixed hours can in slack hours cook anything from 1 cwt. to 10 cwt. extra per trader per day. Other food traders will supply the material which, when cooked, will be partly distributed through the caterers themselves, and partly by the other traders.

Pension for Midwives.—At the meeting of of Hertfordshire Nursing Association, a scheme was approved for providing pensions for all the Association's nurses. Under the scheme, every nurse employed by the county association, and its affiliated associations, is to be given a pension of £15 a year at the age of 60. It is proposed to work the scheme through the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses.

Appointment.—Miss Bowen Colthurst, who took first-class honours in science at Oxford, has been appointed by the Board of Agriculture as Principal of the Cheshire Agricultural College at Holmes Chapel. Miss Colthurst has been acting as demonstrator and assistant lecturer at London University, and has been training girls on her farm in County Cork.

Women Railway Clerks' Bonus.—The Railway Clerks' Association at its conference at Chester a few days ago passed a resolution that railway companies should pay women clerks on the same basis as the male permanent salaried staff. The Executive Committee was instructed to act in cases where women clerks were not receiving a salary during sickness, and steps are to be taken towards getting all women clerks admitted to membership of the superannuation funds.

First Woman Taxi-Driver.—London will soon see its first woman taxi-driver, the pioneer having passed her First Knowledge of London Examination at Scotland Yard on May 17th. It was her eighth attempt to get through this stiff paper, but, nevertheless, she has passed the test in under three months, which is a considerably shorter period than most men take to get through.

By invitation of the Lord Mayor, a recruiting office is being opened at the Mansion House for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Applications for membership of this corps have been coming in well, and from a very suitable type of woman.

Death of an American Suffragist.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a pioneer supporter of women's suffrage in America, died at Washington on May 19th. She was the first woman candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill.—The Women's Freedom League organised meetings for the past week, the object of which was to demand the withdrawal of the Bill, on the ground that compulsion and punishment were not the right means of helping an already friendless and penalised class. The League desires that the settlement of the question be postponed until women are enfranchised.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

"The Common Cause" Hut.

We are glad to announce that THE COMMON CAUSE Hut Fund is now completed, and we thank all our readers who have so generously contributed. The Hut will be opened on June 4th, at 3.30, by Mrs. Osler, of Birmingham, and we hope that many members of our local societies will attend.

Offers of help in connection with the Hut should be sent to Miss Rogers, Tipperary Rooms, Palace Yard, Coventry.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	960	0	7
Miss E. L. Atkinson ...		5	0
Miss R. C. Lietti	1	0	0
Miss Sloane	1	1	0
Miss Wingate	1	0	0
Miss A. S. Bulmer... ...	25	0	0
Cardiff and District W.S.S.:			
Miss L. Jones		2	6
Mrs. McKenzie		2	6
Miss L. Keyess		1	0
By Sale of Ring and Spade Ace Half-Guinea, given by Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and purchased by the Misses Waterhouse and Miss J. M. Barker	2	12	6
Mrs. Paynter...	1	0	0
Miss R. Dodds	5	0	0
Mrs. Cook	1	0	0
Miss Lily Coats	10	0	0
Miss Evelyn Ord		2	6
	£1,008	7	7

WOMEN WELDERS' ORGANISATION FUND.

The members of the Society of Women Welders appeal to the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE for subscriptions to help the expenses of their organisation. They are confident that their Society will shortly become self-supporting, but at first their organisation expenses must be heavy, and they trust that those who believe with them that the only protection for women workers is organisation, will help them in their venture.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss M. M. Longley, c/o THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	68	6	6
Miss V. Woolf		5	0
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Miss L. Coats	5	0	0
Miss R. Doods	5	0	0
Miss Hannah F. Cohen	2	2	0
	£80	18	6

Correspondence.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

MADAM,—May I answer some of the points raised by Dr. Erie Evans in your issue of May 11th? Dr. Evans asks: "What is the legal definition of a common prostitute for the purpose of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill?" There is no legal definition of prostitute, common prostitute, or of soliciting for the purposes of prostitution. There ought to be such definition, but it does not exist either in this or any other law which deals with prostitutes. The accepted definition of a prostitute is a woman who habitually solicits promiscuous sexual intercourse for gain, but in practice evidence is rarely, if ever, taken to prove that the woman actually does solicit for gain: it is assumed as a matter of course. The definition of a prostitute is left to the discretion of a policeman, and will probably continue to be so under the Bill.

In answer to Dr. Evans' other question, I imagine that when a probation officer reports "on the mode of life and associations" of the girl charged he will deal with her moral behaviour, her employment or lack of it, and her home surroundings. The important points will, I fear, be her moral conduct, and whether or not she is diseased.

Dr. Evans' other point is that the law should clearly state that it is unlawful for a woman to live on the earnings of prostitution, and that the men who consort with her should be prosecuted for aiding and abetting in an unlawful trade. Dr. Evans wishes a legal distinction made between fornication and *paid* fornication, and then to treat both parties to the transaction as offenders against the law. This is logical and equal in theory at least, and until some such definition is put into the Bill women ought to oppose the clause referring to prostitutes and prostitution. Two questions, however, arise from this point of view and need consideration.

(1) Whatever the law may be in the letter, is it likely to be administered equally by police and magistrates imbued with the idea that there is no comparison between the occasional promiscuity purchased by men and the habitual paid promiscuity of women?

(2) Do we really want to penalise men who buy sexual intercourse?

Our first answer to the second question will probably be an emphatic "Yes," but it may not be our ultimate and considered opinion. Has the piling up of penalties upon immorality in women had such good results that we want to extend the system to men? I believe that one reason for the demoralisation of "prostitute" women is that they are continually being punished or in fear of being punished, and that after passing through prison they become an outcast class "known to the police." I would like to suggest that we turn our minds away from this idea of punishment, and instead of extending legal penalties to men as well as women for paid sexual acts between adults, to ask ourselves if it might not possibly be better to lift the penalties off women and treat them exactly as we do men?

The laws against solicitation are futile: they do not clear the streets of the elements of disorder, and as long as the hearts and minds of people remain unchanged in regard to sexual morality, they are not likely to do so. We may perhaps *appear* to suppress the professional prostitute, but unless public opinion is really behind us we may only scatter clandestine unpaid promiscuity through every class of society. I ought to add I am writing as an individual only, and not in any official capacity.

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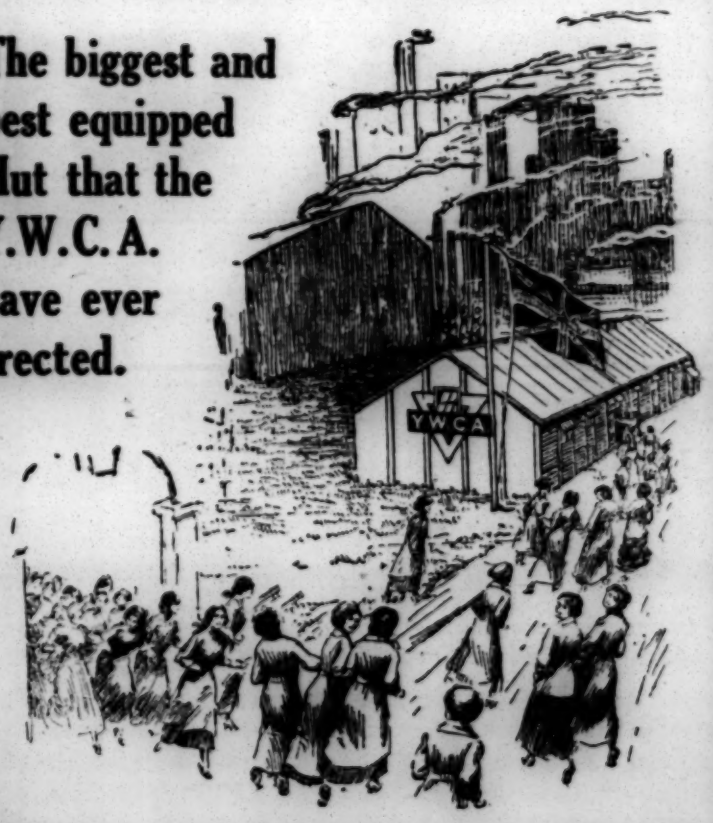

We are also pleased to say that the whole of the £1,000 required has been generously subscribed by the readers of "The Common Cause."

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Nearer Still, and Nearer.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, will introduce a measure of Women's Suffrage for the whole of Canada before his Government appeals again to the country. Making this announcement in the Canadian House of Commons, on May 17th, he said :—

"*In English-speaking countries and communities of this Empire which enjoy democratic institutions, I believe there is an irresistible tendency to give the womanhood of the Empire the right to have an adequate voice in government, and I believe that the tendency will act with increasing force until all women of the Empire have the right to vote in the selection of those who are to represent them in the Parliaments of the nation and the Empire.*"

"An irresistible tendency" which carries the great Women's Suffrage cause onward to victory in all parts of the British Empire—and in all parts of the world! Sir Robert Borden is right; and, as a statesman, he recognises and guides the irresistible force of human conviction. His action helps our suffragist statesmen at home, and adds a powerful current to the already overwhelming rush of the tide. The promise of the franchise for the women of Canada (who at present have only a provincial or state franchise) gives fresh impact to that People's Representation Bill which has had its momentous Second Reading debate this week. If, in a country comparatively new to the direction of affairs, the people of both sexes are to have legislators of their own electing, how much more should we in these islands, where politics are a long tradition, have the right of electing a Parliament to reflect our choice of principles? But it is tedious to argue the question. Our cause has progressed past and beyond argument, and argumentative opposition is no longer seriously attempted.

Women's Suffrage has one quality in common with all the most vital and living faiths—namely, the quality of appealing to the beliefs it finds in each individual. It gives fresh life to every principle in which there is life already. Thus the Imperialist looks to Women's Suffrage because he thinks the Empire should have the most intelligent help of all its women; the Nationalist holds that if alien men may influence the composition of Parliament much more justly should British women have the vote; the Internationalist demands that women should participate in matters national and international; the Democrat maintains that democracy is impossible so long as one sex is politically helpless. Members of religious bodies, social reformers—almost all who work for an ideal with zeal and with sincerity—turn, sooner or later, towards Women's Suffrage.

But, you may say, the ideals of many of these people are contradictory. That is so. Yet they are all sincerely held. And because these ideals are sincerely held, the possessors of them crave the living help of the women who share them. It is the call of life to life. The prophet or the apostle prays that those who accept his doctrine may be given power to join him. He desires that his own disciples should be free to labour on his side, even though a rival teacher should attract rival votaries. He has faith in his own gospel; he only asks that others may be allowed to accept and to spread it.

Women's Suffrage is a touchstone of sincerity. The man whose political beliefs are dead—he it is who dreads the political liberation of women. How can he preach a dead faith in the ears of those whose faith lives and grows? The more people there are who are free to preach their own genuine beliefs (whether these beliefs harmonise with each other or not) the more hopeless becomes the effort to pretend that empty party phrases mean anything true or genuine.

Hasty lookers-on are puzzled when they see the political conversions and cleavages which have been caused in the House of Commons by the present Franchise Bill. What is the meaning of these strange coalescings, of these still stranger splits?

The meaning is simply this. Each party has its living and its dead tissue. There are in each party people who believe in something, hope for something, are working towards something. They are confident of their power to win support, and they look forward towards a larger electorate with quiet hope. In some parties the living men carry the residue along with them; their vitality disguises the inertness of their colleagues. In other parties this is less possible. Opposition has become so long a habit that the political stone imagines itself alive because it obstructs the eager pilgrim.

Only the men in either House whose political faith is a dead thing will endeavour seriously to obstruct the Representation of the People Bill. This deadness of a small minority becomes more visible as time goes on. The constant shifting of ground and alteration of arguments betrays the absence of true conviction. Opponents, driven into a corner, now imply that the present Parliament is scarcely competent to create a larger electorate. They feel, apparently, that an old and unduly small electorate would be quite competent to create a satisfactory new Parliament, which in its turn would be in no hurry to create a new electorate for fear of its own dissolution. And so, for these gentlemen, all would be for the deadest in the deadest of political worlds.

Stones, however ingeniously placed, cannot stop the progress of the living. There were living men of all parties in the Speaker's Conference who inspired the Bill; there are living men of all parties in the Government who are driving it along. That "irresistible tendency" of humanity towards its own development and expression drives them in their turn, as it drives us. How should those few whose faith at best is but—

"The memory of what has been,
And never more will be"

—how should they stay the movement of the world?

M. H.

War Time Catering.

TRAINING IN HOME ORGANISATION.

More and more, housewives are revolting against needless drudgery in the home, and many who before the war acquiesced in the waste of their time and energy, regarding it as an unavoidable evil, have now been spurred on to seek reform, because outside work has become an imperative duty.

While some women look for the remedy in co-operative housekeeping, communal kitchens, and crèches, others seek rather to learn how they can best simplify the organisation of their households, so as to run them efficiently with the minimum of expenditure of time and money. They are keen to hear of new labour-saving devices. They are on the look out for instruction in child-management, catering, laundry-work, and anything connected with the art of home-making.

For some years past the London County Council, in common with many other local education authorities, have provided instruction in those subjects for the older girls in many of the elementary schools; and evening classes have been held at the Women's Institutes and other centres. Classes have also been arranged in connection with Schools for Mothers, the importance of which has been much more widely recognised since the war.

There has lately been a considerable increase in the attendance at Home Organisation classes in London, and—a significant fact—women of all classes are attending. In this connection it is worth noting that, while the well-to-do show no disposition to "give themselves airs," but come in a humble spirit ready to hang upon the wise words of the expert, women of the poorer classes tend to resent their presence, and to withdraw from the classes if the well-to-do element is too much in evidence. It would be well, therefore, for women accustomed to clothe themselves in fine raiment to realise the effect which this produces on those less fortunately placed, and to dress on these occasions with such strict simplicity that social difference is not emphasised.

The domestic crafts and home organisation courses include classes and demonstrations in laundry-work, cookery, needlecraft, housework, catering, child-tending, and simple accounts, together with some instruction as regards health, housing, and the duties and rights of citizens. One of the lectures suggested in the booklet issued by the L.C.C. for the use of instructors deals with the legal responsibilities of men and women as members of a family, and generally with law as it affects the home.

Instruction has also been arranged by the L.C.C., at the National Training School of Cookery, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., in all those little odd jobs which, before the war, were usually done by a male member of the household, if the professional aid of the plumber or carpenter was not called in. These include putting washers on taps, mending locks, window sashes, and hinges, seeing to electric light and gas fittings, and many other small household repairs.

Instruction in the Rights and Duties of Citizens.

Students at the Women's Institutes, and other centres for continuation classes, are not, however, by any means confined to purely domestic matters. Classes are held in a great variety of subjects, including a fairly wide course in English literature, and the Council's Memorandum on the teaching of English subjects sets forth a most attractive course in Industrial and Social history, which should be of the greatest value to the working woman who wants to be a good citizen as well as a good housekeeper. It deals with great inventions and their effects, remedial and protective legislation, labour organisations, sanitary conditions of London, law, justice, and the police, and other questions that vitally affect women, not only in their homes, but as wage-earners.

Cookery Demonstrations.

The purely domestic side of the Institutes has, however, been more and more popular since cooking and catering have been complicated by the war, and fresh developments in this branch of the L.C.C.'s activities have been made necessary to meet new needs. Valuable work has been done by the cooking demonstrations arranged by the L.C.C., under Miss Gordon's organisation. A "travelling kitchen," equipped with only the simplest cooking stove and utensils, has visited different parts of London, giving a course of six weekly demonstrations in each centre, of the best means of making use of the weekly rations and of preparing substitutes. These have been eagerly attended, and it is hoped shortly to arrange similar demonstrations all over London, so that instruction may be within the reach of all who need it.

The Educational Value of the Communal Kitchen.

Another development is the municipal kitchen, which has a certain educational value, as well as its immediate function of providing cheap meals, that will help people to keep within the meat and bread ration. The necessity for such kitchens was urged in vain before the war, but the present food crisis has made the need too obvious to be neglected any longer, and a number of kitchens have already been started, some by various public bodies and some by private enterprise.

"KITCHENS FOR ALL."

The title, "Kitchens for All," was displayed on the white-painted front of 104A, Westminster Bridge Road, opened by the Queen and Princess Mary, on Monday last. The ceremony was an informal one, and the royal visitors were able to see the normal work of the kitchen in progress, helping to serve out food, and talking to many of the customers.

Already, after a few days of existence, the kitchen has become an institution in its neighbourhood—"a sort of local Ritz," as it was aptly described.

Round about midday the line of customers, mostly small people of ages varying from fifteen to babyhood, extends on to the pavement outside. Armed with jugs or basins, and marshalled by a kindly policeman, they take their turn at the desk, where they hand up their pennies and receive a ticket for their purchases, and then join the throng in front of the counter. There the food is served out by white-capped ladies who, I think, must appear rather in the light of benevolent fairies to their small customers, so expert have they already become in disentangling the various wants which arise in a shrill chorus from about level with the top of the counter.

At the back of the premises the cooking is conducted on highly scientific principles, but with no great display of elaborate apparatus. Soup has proved a most popular "line." The verdict of those who sampled the six gallons provided on the

opening day led to a doubled demand the next, and so on, by rapidly increasing quantities. Milk puddings are also a great success. *A propos*, I was told of a woman customer sampling the portion she had just bought by the convenient method of inserting a finger and remarking to a couple of cronies who were watching the experiment: "Milk, me dear, milk!" This seems to point to a certain amount of initial distrust, hardly surprising considering the novelty of the enterprise. Some unkindly spirit appears to have sown a legend in the neighbourhood that the new kitchen sells horse-flesh, but it does not appear to have affected the demand for roast beef at 4d. per portion—a miracle of scientific buying and carving which anyone who caters for a household at present prices will appreciate. Unfortunately, stews are less popular at present. As the work gets into full swing, further development may be expected. The cooking facilities are capable of enlargement, and in time the kitchen may supply other distributing depôts. The kind and amount of food provided will be regulated to a great extent by the demand, and by what is best and cheapest in the wholesale markets. Covent Garden, Smithfield, and Billingsgate have been very helpful and sympathetic to the new enterprise.

It is to be hoped that those responsible for starting fresh communal kitchens will draw upon the stock of experience accumulated by this one, and learn from the success or failure of its various experiments, for that is one of the motives for its creation.

E. K. W.

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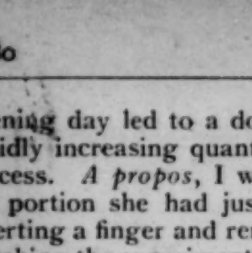

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Samples of the New Port Said handkerchiefs, or specimen parcels of pre-war stock, will gladly be sent on approval, on application to the Office Secretary.

Donations in aid of the general relief work of the Society, or in payment of goods, may be sent to E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, "Friends of Armenia," 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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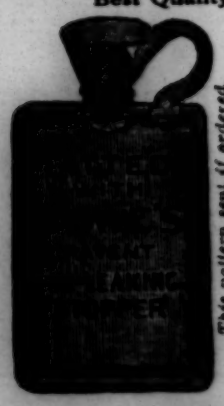

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Political Work.

A memorial signed by a large number of representative people in Birmingham has been sent by the Birmingham W.S.S. to the seven members of Parliament for Birmingham.

Deputations have been received by:—

Mr. R. MacNeill (St. Augustine's, Kent).
Mr. A. Richardson (Peckham).
Major Baird (Rugby).
Capt. B. Stanier (Newport, Salop).
Mr. G. B. Lloyd (Shrewsbury).
Lieut. R. Blair (Bow and Bromley).
Sir F. Cawley (Prestwich).
Mr. R. J. Neville (Wigan).
Mr. J. D. Kiley (Whitechapel).
Mr. S. L. Hughes (Stockport).
Mr. J. Wood (Stalybridge).
Mr. Alan Sykes (Knutsford).
Sir Ryland Adkins (Middleton).
Mr. Tyson Wilson (Westhoughton).
Mr. P. W. Raffan (Leigh).

Deputations are in process of arrangement to:—

Mr. W. F. Perkins (New Forest).
Mr. A. Strauss (Paddington N.).
Sir S. Scott (Marylebone W.).

Owing to the paper shortage it has been decided to publish next week, instead of the full list of Secretaries of Societies, merely a list of the changes since the last complete list was published. The Societies are arranged in Federation order, thereby doing away with the necessity of a key.

1917 Franchise Fund.

Generous answers have begun to come in to our appeal last week for the urgent expenses of this critical time.

We now know that the fate of our Bill is to be decided, not on the second reading, but at a later stage. This gives us a little more time, and means that we must do a great deal more work. High pressure at headquarters and in the offices of our most active Societies and Federations, will therefore continue for some weeks. Until one has experienced it, it is difficult to realise how much more expensive a crisis is now than at ordinary times. It is not only travelling which costs more, but postage, printing, stationery, all the means by which we keep in touch with each other and spread information. Organisation is a costly business just now.

It is encouraging to see that so many members realise this, and we hope that all who have not yet done so, will give something to the present political work of their own Society or Federation, or to headquarters, or to both. This May and June may be the last months in which Suffragists will have the opportunity of contributing to getting votes for women in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	1,314	9	10
Mr. Arthur J. Appleton		10	0
Dorking and Leith Hill W.S.S.:			
Miss Rawlings	10	0	0
Mr. H. M. Gregory	2	0	0
Mrs. George Chapman... ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Kay and Miss Drummond	2	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Pollock (2nd don.)	2	0	0
Mrs. Jocelyn Bray	1	1	0
Mrs. I. P. Blake	1	1	0
Mrs. Heaton	1	0	0
Miss Atkins		10	0
Mrs. Gregory		5	0
Miss Watson		5	0
Redcar W.S.S.:			
Miss C. B. Meek		5	0
Miss Latimer		2	0
Mr. W. S. Fothergill		5	0
Mrs. W. S. Fothergill		10	0
Miss Florence Rees (2nd don.)		2	6
Miss J. M. Barker...	10	0	0
Miss Joan Howson...	2	0	0
Sevenoaks and Dis. W.S.S. ...	2	0	0
Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Steventon W.S.S....		10	0
Miss M. Blanche Greswell (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Mrs. J. A. Gotch (2nd don.) ...		10	0
Miss Dorothea Browne (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Mrs. Turnbull		10	0
Miss Constance M. Williams ...		5	0
Mrs. Ferris		2	6
Holywood Suffrage Society ...		5	0
Dr. Edith E. Goodrich	1	0	0
Mrs. Kidner	1	0	0
Mrs. Roger Clark	1	0	0
West Herts W.S.S....	2	2	0
Mrs. Jerwood		5	0
Miss Meta Bradley...	1	0	0
Bridgnorth W.S.S. Jumble Sale	4	7	6
Miss L. Fairbrother		1	6
Miss S. M. Jebb	1	1	0
Miss Inez de Reyes		10	0
Miss Ellen C. Mackee (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Miss Alice M. Manson		5	0
Miss M. A. Douglas	2	2	0
Miss Rosita C. Lietti (2nd donation)	1	0	0
	£1,373	2	10

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916 ...	1,189	8	8
Received from May 12th to 19th, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss L. H. Ensor		10	6
Mrs. Boyd		10	0
Mrs. George		5	0
Miss Sybil Henty (1916 and 1917)		5	0
Mrs. George Sim	1	0	0
Miss Winifred G. Beddington...	1	0	0
Miss Lucy Candler...		10	0
Miss P. M. Candler		10	0
Mrs. Greig		10	0
Mrs. McCarthy		10	0
Mrs. Aukland		10	0
Mrs. W. Barton Worthington...	2	2	0
Miss Colbeck...		1	0

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Gateshead W.S.S.	1	12	6
Bath W.S.S.		16	9
Stockton-on-Tees W.S.S.... ...		11	0
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Nelson, New Zealand, Society for the Health of Women and Children (Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Assoc.) ...	30	0	0
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POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the SECRETARY, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the SECRETARY, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

Literature Department.

The leaflet on the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill, of which an advance notice has already been given in these columns, is now ready, and may be obtained from the above department at the cost of one halfpenny. A new leaflet tracing the causes which led to the resumption of propaganda work by the N.U., entitled "Women and Electoral Reform," has been published. This gives an interesting *résumé* of the recent history of the Women's Suffrage movement, and should be particularly useful for public meetings on the political situation and kindred subjects. The price is 1s. per 100.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

The democratic outlook in Russia is growing more favourable every day, but letters from the members of our Units are still delayed or lost in transit. We know that Mrs. Elborough and Miss Knight are detained in Petrograd, because the dangers of the journey home are considered too great for women, and we hope that Dr. King-Atkinson and her two V.A.D.s have reached Russia safely, and have gone down to Dr. Hall and her staff at Zaleschiki, where their hospital will now be needed more than ever. We are still responsible for the salaries of the doctors and nurses on that front, and are extremely grateful for the sums that come steadily to our Treasurers, and thank those Societies—like Glasgow, St. Albans, and Leicester—who are arranging meetings for Miss Geraldine Cooke, or for Miss Moberly when she can combine them with her holiday in Scotland.

SIXTY-FIRST LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	11,628	8	7
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany (monthly donation)	5	4	2
Launceston W.S.S....	1	10	0
St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, per Miss W. H. Morberley	13	10	6
Castle Douglas W.S.S.	1	1	0
Miss Agnes H. Brook	10	0	0
Miss E. Phillips		2	6
Miss Lucy Mason (monthly donation)	1	0	0
Mid Bucks W.S.S....	5	1	0
Miss Mary C. Mackie		2	6
Mr. A. Ellis		5	0
	£11,664	5	3

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County & Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

LONDON UNITS OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

In a letter written in the train in Roumania on March 30th, Dr. Chesney announces that Hospital "B," which is in her charge, had received orders to go to Tecuci, a small place north of Galatz, to open a hospital under canvas for the Russian Red Cross, for cases of typhus and typhoid fever. As soon as the epidemic has died down, the hospital will probably be formed into a Field Hospital and go up to the Front.

The journey of 400 miles to Tecuci took twelve days to accomplish in the train, but, as usual, the spirits of the Unit were in no wise damped. The difficulty is to obtain suitable food for the patients, as there is no milk, either fresh or tinned, to be had in Roumania. Dr. Chesney, when she wrote, was hoping to receive a share of the consignment of stores which Miss Henderson took out in February, and which reached Odessa at the end of April.

CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL.—On Sunday, May 20th, an excellent programme was carried out by the Band of the Inns of Court O.T.C. at Queen's Hall. There were also old songs and ballads charmingly sung by Miss Jean Stirling Mackinlay, and a fine rendering of the well-known "Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix," from the "Samson and Delilah" of Saint Saëns. The audience were concerned to hear that, owing to doctor's orders, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson was unable to fulfil his promise of reciting excerpts from his Shakespearean repertoire.

Sergeant-Major Brand announced that at least £200 had been secured by the sale of tickets for the funds of the two Associations, for whose funds the concert was organised, namely, the Paddington Free Buffet for

DERRY & TOMS

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The **Ideal Waterproof Suit** (as sketch) in Khaki material. Comprising Coat, Breeches, and Leggings to match.

Coat **21/-** Breeches **9/11**

Leggings **6/11** Hat **3/11**

Strong and well-made **Corduroy Coats.** In Brown ... **17/6**

Breeches. Laced at Knee **9/11**

Best Quality **Hats** to match **3/11**

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This simple outfit is strongly made and consists of Coat, Skirt, Knickers and Blouse. Complete ... **29/6**

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A mother writes:—

"My twin daughters continue to thrive on Nestlé's Milk, which still forms the greater part of their diet. Bearing in mind the fact that both babies weighed but 4 lbs. at birth, and the heartbreaking results of the first three months' experiments with more costly foods, the progress they have made since Nestlé's was used (as a forlorn hope) is truly remarkable. They are entering their third year with nearly all their teeth, and in a perfect state of health. Their nimbleness and firmness on their feet would be considered good for a child of three years."
(242—1916.)

Nestlé's Baby Book for 1916 contains Parents' Reports on 510 children at the average age of 2½ years, and thus forms a valuable and perfectly unique guide to mothers in search of a trustworthy food for their infants. A copy of this beautifully illustrated and extremely interesting work will be sent gratis and post free on receipt of a post-card.

NESTLÉ'S, 6, EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C. 3.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Soldiers and Sailors, and the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The most grateful thanks of the London Units Committee are due to Bandmaster Payne, the band of the O.T.C., and Sergeant-Major Brand. Mrs. Park, of Hampstead, has earned very special thanks for her energy in selling tickets.

Girton and Newnham Unit.—The work of this Unit continues uninterruptedly, and quite recently the French decorated several members of the Staff with the Medaille des Epidemies, as a mark of appreciation for the services which this Unit has rendered to the French in Salonika.

America Unit.—Information has just reached us from Dr. Agnes Bennett that owing to the recent heavy fighting on the Macedonian Front, her Hospital and Outpost Station are both very busy. She expects shortly to find the work as heavy as in the early days of the Unit, when the Staff were working night and day and the hospital accommodation was taxed to the uttermost. Owing to the strict censorship prevailing Dr. Bennett is unfortunately unable to give any particulars.

List of Donations.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer of the S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units, to be sent to the Right Hon. Lady Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	206,378	0	9
•Per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: B.W.T.A., Falkirk (Lauriestoon Branch), per Miss Nimmo (£10), Falkirk Iron Co. (Feb. con.) (£10), Falkirk Iron Co. (March con.) (£10)	30	0	0
Mrs. M. H. Main	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	1	0	0
•Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas. Edinburgh W.S.S.: •No. 4 Hoist, Squad Trimmer and Hoistmen (£1 16s.), Mrs. Grieve (2s. 6d.), Coaltrimmer and Machinemen, No. 5 Hoist (£1 12s.), Employees Mackenzie & Moncrum, Ltd. (£6), Foundry Dept. (£3 16s. 9d.), Employees General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (£4), •Employees McTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd. (£1 17s. 2d.), •Employees Munro & Co., Ltd. (£2), •Employees Thomson & Porteous (£3 17s.), Northern Branch, Women's Co-op. Guild, per Mrs. Yeaman (£2 15s.), •Women Clerks, Accts. Office, G.P.O. (£2 8s.), Co-op. Women's Guild, Southern Branch, per Mrs. Robinson (£1 13s.), Employees Scottish Motor Traction Co. (£4 19s.), Staff and Employees Brown Bros. & Co. (£12 19s. 11d.), •Employees MacTaggart, Scott & Co. (£1 18s.), •Leith Domestic Servants (£2 5s. 8d.) ...	54	0	0
•James Tennant, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Simpson, per Robt. Patin, Esq.	1	0	0
•Beira (P.E.A.) British War Relief Fund, per Manager, Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (Serbian Unit)...	6	0	0
•Result of Father Velimirovic's Meeting in Edinburgh, per Miss Craigie, per Appeals Committee	28	8	0
•5th Weekly Penny Collection in Greenock, per Miss Etta Shankland (Corsica, S.W.H. Serbian Refugees)	21	4	3
•Per Miss M. E. Verrall, Hon. Treas. Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Fed., further upkeep of "Hastings and St. Leonards" bed in Salonica, six months	25	0	0
Mrs. McKenzie	1	0	0
Arch. Stewart, Esq.	2	0	0
•Per T. Smith, Esq., Local Treas. S.W.H., Cawnpore, India, per Mrs. Abbott ...	102	18	5
From a few Scotch Nurses at Crumpshall Infirmary, per Miss Elizabeth Urquhart ...	1	0	0
•Mrs. Tiffany, New York ...	5	4	2
•7th Instal. from Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme, Greenock, per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Local Hon. Sec.... ...	25	0	0
•Wakefield W.S.S., per Miss Isabel Wales, Hon. Treas.: Part collection at Mrs. Fawcett's Meeting in Wakefield...	3	0	0
•Joint Com. Girton and Newnham Colleges, per Miss Elizabeth Lawder (£55), per Miss Isabel Scott (£115)—(Co-Hon. Treas.). £25 towards "Birmingham Newnham" bed, for further six months (Salonica)	170	0	0
R. E. Balgarnie, Esq., per Miss Florence Balgarnie	10	0	0
Mrs. Welsh (£1), Nurse Illingworth (4s.), per Miss Howden, Haddington W.S.S.	1	4	0
Miss M. W. Lupton	1	1	0
Employees Messrs. Curtis & Harvey's Munition Factory (Canada), Ltd., per Mrs. G. R. Wilkie: Church Collections (by permission of Col. J. J. Riley, Esq.) ($25.60), Mrs. F. K. Hauck ($5), Mrs. Frank Knight ($5), Mrs Arthur Hough ($5), Mrs. H. Hughes ($2.50), Mr. E. F. Lilly ($1), Mrs. G. R. Wilkie ($5.90)—$50.00	10	8	4
Mrs. Norgrove		5	0
•5th Con. from Staff of Accts. Office, G.P.O., Edinburgh, per A. P. Macmanus, Esq.... ...	1	15	0
•Per Mrs. Robertson: G. & S.W. Loco. Rly. Dept., per Robt. Noble, Esq. (£8 5s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd. (£3 12s. 2d.), Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (63rd con.) (£2 1s.), M. D. C. (£1)	14	18	8
Men and Women Shell Workers, Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., per Mrs. Agnes Gowan	7	0	0
Collected in St. Mary's Training Home, per Miss Mary B. Hervey, Supt. (Corsica) ...	2	10	0
•Collected by Lady Gymnasts, per Miss Audrey B. Ash, c/o Mrs. Macaulay, to continue "Lady Gymnasts'" bed in Royaumont, for one year ...	50	0	0
•J. Ramsay Smith, Esq., per Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, Hon. Sec. Peebles W.S.S., for "Peebles" bed (Corsica) ...	5	0	0
•Per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas. Nairn W.S.S. (monthly collection)	15	0	0
•Per J. Morrison, Esq., c/o Messrs. Chas. Cowie & Co., Rangoon, per Mrs. Abbott ...	145	0	2
•Per Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, for Ambulance, Dr. Inglis' Unit, Russia, per Mrs. J. B. Walker, Toronto	500	0	0
•Per Miss Etta Shankland, per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas. Gourock W.S.S., to continue "Gourock Flower" bed (Macedonia), for 2nd six months, and "Gourock" bed (Royaumont), for 4th six months: Employees Royal Naval Torpedo Factory (£30 5s. 1d.), Left over from last year's Concert (£13 12s. 10d.), Ditto, Flower Days (£2 16s. 6d.), Further donations (12s. 7d.)...	47	7	0
•Staff of Kinnoull School (16th con.), per Miss Euphemia Alison, Hon. Treas. Perth W.S.S	12	10	
Mrs. Violet Dykes...	3	0	0
Miss H. J. Capes		2	6
•Launceston W.S.S., per Miss Morstead, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	4	0	0
•The Misses Wishart, to continue "Entente" bed, Royaumont, for one year	50	0	0
•Dock Office Staff, Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Co., Ltd., per W. H. Louden, Esq.	2	10	0
•Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas.: April Collection, Workmen Messrs. Short Bros., Ltd. (£16 12s. 10d.), Workmen Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Sons, Ltd. (£2 1s. 6d.)	18	14	4
Collected at 4, Bedford Road: Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (5s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s.), Economies at 4, Bedford Road (6s.), Further Economies (3s.)	2	7	6
Per Mrs. Mundella: Mrs. A. Johnson (10s. 6d.), Mrs. Eyres (5s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), S. H. C. (2s. 6d.), Miss Farquhar (2s. 6d.), Miss Panton (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Ritson (2s.), Nurse Hinch (2s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), Mrs. Oliver (1s.)...	1	12	6
Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (6s. 8d.), Miss A. M. Rhind (5s.), S. G. (5s.)		16	8
W. G. Lay, Esq., per Rev. A. M. Craig	1	1	0
The Misses Mason, per Mrs. J. Murray (France and Serbia)	3	0	0
Hong-Kong War Charities Com., per Murray Stewart, Esq. ...	100	0	0
•Per Mrs. Hicks, Hon. Treas. Bristol W.S.S.: March and April donations—Mrs. Hicks (2s.), Mrs. Talbot (2s.), Mrs. Cross (2s.), Mrs. Taylor (2s.), Miss Leonard (1s.), Totterdown Branch (5s.)		14	0
•Miss Helen Watson	2	0	0
•Per Miss Bury: For "Gala" bed — Employees Messrs. Cockrane & Thompson (13s.), Employees Messrs. Gardiner & Sons (10s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. Kemp & McClory (8s. 6s.), Employees Messrs. J. W. Cockrane (£1 6s. 9d.), Employees Messrs. James Brownlee (12s.), Royal Naval Base Sports Com. (£10), Limekiln Young Women's Guild (£1 12s.). Dr. Inglis' Unit—Employees Messrs. Gardiner & Sons (£1 10s. 3d.), Employees Heather Mills Co. (£2 8s. 9d.)	19	1	9
•Result of Meeting at Training College, Darlington, per Miss Lumsden: Miss Forster (£1 1s.), Mrs. Baynes (School collection) (£13), Miss Hawtrey, Principal, Staff, and Students (£10)	24	1	0
•Leighton Buzzard W.S.S., per Active Service Fund	1	0	0
	£207,886	18	10

• Denotes further donations.

Erratum Note.—"John Neilsen Institution, Paisley," Bed should read Royaumont, not Corsica.

Donations to "Serbian Prisoners of War Fund."

FOURTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Donations already acknowledged to March 15th, 1917 ...	97	3	11
Further donations received to May 19th, 1917:—			
Miss Scott	1	1	0
Miss Clyde		10	0
Thornton War Relief Fund, per C. F. Smellie, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss S. E. S. Mair...	5	0	0
Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow and W. of Scotland Joint Com.: Share of proceeds of Munition Workers' Bazaar at Somme House, Gretna, per Miss Humber (£14), Head Office Staff, Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd. (£2 13s. 3d.)	16	13	3
	£125	8	2

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, is pleased to acknowledge these subscriptions to the Serbian Prisoners of War Fund, and hopes to receive still further help for this most necessitous work.

Mrs. Laurie trusts the generosity of the public may continue to respond to the clamant needs of the terrible plight of these Prisoners of War.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Oxford Women Students.—Since the resumption of active suffrage work by the N.U., this Society has held terminal meetings on the suffrage question. In the Michaelmas term Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher spoke on the value of the vote for women in industry; and in the Hilary Term Professor Murray gave an address on the moral responsibilities of the vote and the particular responsibility of University women as voters. In the same term members welcomed Mrs. Edmund Garrett at an informal meeting on the aim and prospects of the Common Cause.

Meanwhile, war-time activities have been continued, and include the collection of clothes for the wives and families of interned soldiers at Paperinghe; gifts in money and in kind to the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Millicent Fawcett Hospitals by means of entertainments, concerts, &c.

At the annual general meeting of the Society on May 5th, Miss Day, the well-known Irish suffragist, gave an address on her experience in canteen work among French soldiers at Bar-le-Duc. She drew a very vivid picture of the privations of the *poilu*, sitting, as he often does, by river or roadside, in bitter cold or drenching rain, or burning sun, unfed and unsheltered, as he comes through Bar on leave from the trenches, or on his way out to them. The need for canteens is great, and the Englishmen who are meeting it are welcomed and assisted by the French authorities. It is in support of such work, and in response to a special appeal made by two of their committee members who have worked in France that the O.W.S.S.W.S. are collecting funds to maintain workers abroad. It is hoped that it may be possible to raise sufficient funds to start an O.W.S.S.W.S. Canteen independently, which could be done with an outlay of £250 to £300, and current expenses of £2 to £2 10s. weekly for the maintenance of each worker. Six or eight workers are needed to man a small canteen. Once established, the canteen practically pays its way.

This spring the O.W.S.S.W.S. have sent out two workers.

It is hoped that next year's report will be able to tell of further extension of this work.

Manchester and District Federation.

Action on Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

A letter has been sent to the Prime Minister, Sir George Cave, and local M.P.s, by the Manchester and District Federation of W.S.S., Manchester Society for W.S., Women's International League, Friends' League for W.S., Men's League for Women's Suffrage, United Suffragists, Women's Co-operative Guilds, Church League for W.S., Women's Freedom League, calling attention to resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of these organisations with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Accrington.—Meeting on May 2nd, in the Court Room, Accrington. Chair, Councillor Besley. Speakers, G. G. Armstrong, Esq., Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and Mrs. Annot Robinson. The meeting was sympathetic and well attended, and a resolution asking for the inclusion of women in the proposed Electoral Reform Bill on the widest possible lines was passed unanimously. Mr. Constantine and Councillor Fletcher spoke also, expressing themselves in sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge. — A very successful drawing-room meeting was held at Stamford-villa, Stalybridge-road, on Wednesday, May 9th, when Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher and Miss I. O. Ford gave two most instructive and inspiring addresses to the company

assembled. Mrs. Herbert Higinbottom took the chair, and, in introducing Mrs. Fisher, mentioned the new Education Bill outlined by Mr. Fisher, which, she said, would tend to raise the standard of womanhood and enable future generations of women to appreciate to a greater extent the value of the vote.

In the course of her address, Mrs. Fisher moved the following resolution, to be sent to the local members of Parliament:—

"This meeting of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge suffragists welcomes the acceptance of the principles of women's suffrage in the report of the Speaker's Conference, and urges you to support the enfranchisement of women in the forthcoming Electoral Reform Bill."

Miss Ford seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

NORWICH.—The annual meeting of the Norwich Women's Suffrage Society was held at Carrow Abbey, May 10th, by kind invitation of the President, Mrs. James Stuart. Prior to the meeting, the members were served with light tea in the garden. The annual report showed that the vitality of the society was well maintained, and that there was a satisfactory balance at the bank. A bed had been supported in the Scottish Women's Hospitals, women's interests had been looked after, and a good deal of political work undertaken. A very sympathetic letter from the senior member for the city—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P.—was read, in which he pledged his support of women in the Electoral Reform Bill, stating it as his opinion that it would be "inconceivable for the women to be betrayed this time."

The President said she believed that Great Britain and South Africa had now the unenviable distinction of being the only two English-speaking countries where some measure of women's suffrage did not already exist. In regard to the proposed age limit, a remark of the late Professor Stuart was quoted—that if it were proposed to enfranchise only women with red hair he would vote for it, because such a compromise would be hopelessly illogical, and even our nation, with its tendency to illogical compromises, could not stop there—women must accept whatever the House of Commons gave them. It would be only a first instalment.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke on the political situation. She led up to the causes which had brought about the great change of opinion in the country on the question of women's suffrage. Women had waited long for a chance to show what they were capable of, and the war had manifested it to all. She believed the women's clauses were safe to go through if the Bill went through.

Several new members were enrolled.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION.

The annual meeting was held on April 21st, by kind invitation of the Bradford Women's Suffrage Society, at the Girls' Patriotic Club, Bradford. Miss I. O. Ford, who was warmly welcomed, presided over a large attendance of delegates from all the societies in the Federation, and we were specially honoured by the presence of Mrs. Fawcett. Unfortunately, owing to illness, neither our President, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, nor our ex-President, Miss Siddon, were able to be with us. There being no fresh nominations, the officers were declared re-elected:—President, Mrs. Fisher; Chairman of Committee, Miss I. O. Ford; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Beaumont. The annual report was read by Mrs. Renton, and the financial statement by Miss Beaumont. In moving the adoption of the report, Mrs. Burnham expressed the pleasure of the members of the Federation in having Miss Beaumont with us again after her recent severe illness, and also spoke of our indebtedness to her for all her work.

The following resolution, moved by Rotherham, seconded by Huddersfield, regarding the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting strongly protests against the clause introduced by the Home Secretary giving power to a Court to commit a girl convicted of 'loitering or importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution or solicitation, or of any other offence of a like nature,' to a home approved by the Secretary of State until she attains the age of nineteen years, and if 'the Court is of opinion that the girl is under the age of eighteen,' and urges the withdrawal of this proposed clause."

Mrs. Fawcett, who was greeted with great enthusiasm, in moving the following resolution, "That this meeting welcomes the decision of the Government to embody in a Bill the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, and confidently expects that this year will see the enfranchisement of women," gave an exhaustive survey of the political situation, and stimulated and encouraged her audience. Mr. J. R. Cross, Leeds, briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Miss I. O. Ford, in a delightful speech, expressed the great gratification that everyone felt at Mrs. Fawcett's presence, and their appreciation of the honour she had done the West Riding Federation.

The delegates were then entertained to tea by the Bradford Society.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Members of the South Kensington Branch must offer their very sincere thanks to the Sub-Committee appointed to organise Lamp Day in the district. The Sub-Committee, with Miss Holland in the chair, and with Mrs. Fyffe as Hon. Secretary, worked untiringly to ensure the success of the collection in Kensington.

Miss Holland, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Druce, Miss Richmond, Mrs. Savory, Mrs. Rendel, Mrs. Hogg, and Mrs. Sprigge presided over depôts in their own houses; Mrs. Carrington Wilde very kindly placed a room at the Serbian Relief Fund at our disposal; and Miss Gertrude Eaton, assisted by Mrs. Fyffe and Mrs. Tickell, was responsible for a most successful depôt at Messrs. John Barker in the High Street.

All the depôt holders must be congratulated on the result of their efforts, for very heavy boxes were collected from each centre. When all worked so splendidly, it would be invidious to select any names for special mention, but members should be particularly grateful to Miss Holland. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee, a great deal of extra work devolved upon her, and we owe her thanks, not only for her personal labours, but also for her kindness in placing her house at the disposal of the Committee, both before and after Lamp Day. Without her help it would have been impossible to have achieved so good a result.

Over £196 was collected on May 11th, and with extra donations the total was £213—a very creditable contribution from one district.

On Thursday, May 17th, a crowded audience gathered at Wallingford Town Hall to hear Miss G. Hedges speak of her experiences as chauffeur to the London Units. The lecture was illustrated by slides, and Miss May Curwen gave a general account of all the hospitals, and made an appeal for funds. A good collection was taken.

ASCOT.—A rummage sale was held at Ascot on May 10th, arranged by Ascot Suffrage Society for the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The contributions were generous, and the sellers numerous and popular. The takings were £25, the day fine, and the scene crowded. The committee desire warmly to thank those readers of THE COMMON CAUSE who responded to the printed appeal for help in that paper.

Coming Events.

The National Training School of Cookery, at 72, Buckingham Palace Road, are giving a course of lectures and demonstrations on Food Economy and Cooking, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 p.m. They are free, and are organised by the City of Westminster War Savings Committee (Sub-Committee for Food Control).

Estd. 1895. **WICKS'** Estd. 1895.

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For Hospital Work, Nursing, Riding, Gardening, Motor Driving, and ordinary wear in comfort.

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I BUY FALSE TEETH.

Have you any? I will pay 6d. for each tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. each on silver, 3s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or teeth returned promptly. Write for my FREE BOOKLET, which explains clearly the value of any artificial teeth. I also buy old gold and silver jewellery (broken or otherwise). Full value given. Write for PRICE LIST. Kindly mention COMMON CAUSE. E. LEWIS & CO., 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs. Est. 1873.

THE **BEST CORSET BODICE** for WOMEN WORKERS

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Adequate support WITHOUT bones.

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For 1/3 a year

your Gold, Silver and Brass can be kept brilliant. Cleaned in half the ordinary time, no soiling of hands, by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. 1/3 post free, thousands in use.

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RED WHITE & BLUE

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In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

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20	1	6	4	0	7	6
30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on "The Charter of Christianity," at the Collegium House, 92, St. George's-sq., S.W., every Thursday, at 5.30 p.m. May 31st—Speaker: Mr. George Lansbury. Subject: "For the Conditions of Industry."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W. June 6th, 8 p.m. "The 'Rights' of Majorities," by Mr. Laurence Housman. Chairman: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. (There will be no lecture the Wednesday in Whitsun week.)

THE ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN.—Meeting, June 4th, at the Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen-st., at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Wareham Smith. Subject: "Is a Government Scheme of Advertising to Push British Goods Possible?" All women holding responsible business positions are cordially invited.

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